

"THE DEEPEST DEPTH OF VULGARISM IS THAT OF SETTING UP MONEY AS THE ARK OF THE COVENANT." -- CARLYLE.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., November 14, 1903.

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ABOUT THE OPEN SHOP.

WALTER L. BERGER WRITES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW AID TO SCAB EMPLOYERS.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is full of enthusiasm for the "open door." But this must be the door to the house of some other government. The door of its own house remains locked tight. The United States stand for free trade—in China. At home they are for high tariff. American protectionists anti-unionism, to use Gambetta's phrase, "is not for exportation." Business is simply business.

It is not this open door of which we wish to speak, but of the one which has recently been opened in Washington, the open door for appointments no difference shall be made between unionists and non-unionists. And now this will be carried to its logical conclusion. Hitherto contracts have been let by the federal government only to employing union labor. This is not a law, as there is also a law that the government must employ only union workmen. But a government of a republic, which is to be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and that the labor movement is such an effort can hardly be dismissed. It was therefore a higher law which guided the government and caused it not to consider whether union firm perhaps demanded a sum for its contract than a scab firm. Moreover, the money was at hand.

Now however a joyful day is dawning for the employers of scabs. They have heard that no difference is to be made between unionists and non-unionists in the government departments. Quite justly therefore they say to themselves that now the government absolutely cannot insist that their employing union labor. This certainly cannot be denied. They will force the issue and offer such low estimates that they cannot be beat. If they are otherwise unobjectionable, the government must accept their bids. It indeed had no need of this hitherto, as we have said, it has never done so, but hitherto it was a union government in more senses than one. If the scab employers are rejected they will give a tempest, and perhaps cause the matter to be decided by the courts.

Nothing is better than a clear situation. If we have a scab government the workingmen should be aware of this fact. If the conservative labor leader, as it appears, to cover this up, it is a genuine matter of congratulation that the scab manufacturers force the issue and compel change. Moreover they will probably succeed. This door is open. The government has war-ships built in ship-yards employing non-union workmen and which do not recognize the conditions of labor elsewhere agreed upon between employers and workmen. This system must only be universally extended.

What then is to be done? Nothing is left but to push through a bill directing the government to employ only union labor and to let contracts only to employers who do this. This is no unheard-of proposal. The Paris Common Council and all other French city governments explicitly state, in the conditions submitted to contractors, that they must observe the local conditions of labor agreed upon between workers and employers.

And these commune governments are SOCIALISTIC. And not one man in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Gompers would have some luck with such a bill than with the eight-hour bill, which twenty years has been fought for in vain. Hence this demand must not be ventured upon at all in this quarter, in order to avoid the natural consequences.

We therefore wish success to the scab employers in their campaign. We may create a situation which will checkmate the communists of the labor movement.

An "open door" has been opened still wider for the scabs in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region. The "non-partisan" on the "arbitration commission" decided that the coal barons could discharge men at will, only they must not announce or let it appear that this was done because the men belonged to a union. That the pill may not be so bitter, the workingmen, it is added that discharges should be made on a "reasonable basis" which is further explained in the following sentence.

"Employers and laborers should act with justice and with the desire to preserve peace." Words, nothing but words! "Since the employer," Wright says, "is not bound to announce any other reason for the discharge, moralizing is only poor wit. The right of discharge without endangering the cause implies also the right of employing at pleasure, and the coal barons will now have it in their power to make conditions for unionists and to replace them with non-unionists, granted of course that these are to be bad."

Mr. Roosevelt for the government service, just so Mr. Wright for the coal regions, proclaims an open door for scabs.

Now we shall see how the matter stands.

Victor L. Berger.

Socialism means so much to the average individual that he cannot give too much time to studying the subject.

That some people will be caught with these lies is only natural. But they are lies that will be soon exposed and react on the liars!

live in are both subject to the same laws. Both are the effects of wrong conditions. Fighting effects with "remedies" is futile, while the CAUSES are left untouched. Consumptives who take to living out in the pure air and who avoid foods and drink that irritate the stomach and put fever in the blood are seen to improve, and may even get well. But under capitalism, with the miserable factory conditions and its bad housing for the majority of the people, consumption is sure to increase. People are not able to live in the sunlight and breathe the pure air. They cannot escape the noxious gases of industrial neighborhoods, do not enjoy opportunities for cleanliness, cannot eat whole-some food when poor and adulterated food can be had for cheaper prices. While capitalism lasts hospitals for consumptives will multiply and have plenty of patients, and this will only end with the coming of Socialism, when for the first time the people can afford to live normal lives and give some heed to the laws of health.

With a majority of the people failures under the present system it is no wonder suicides increase!

THIS OUGHT TO SOBER HIM!

"While Eugene V. Debs was secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and editor of the official magazine, with as great an influence in that organization as any other man in the international labor movement, he did not attempt to persuade the firemen's organization to affiliate with the trade unions of the country. While editor of the official journal of the Brotherhood of the Locomotive Firemen he headed a movement of railroad men to destroy the organization of which for years he was a trusted officer.

"At the Wheeling conference, called in 1897 in the interests of the miners, Mr. Debs was quite willing to take charge of the strike of the bituminous coal miners. During the A. R. U. strike he was quite willing that the A. F. of L. and its unions should order a general strike and try to win the A. R. U. strike which, according to his own statements at the Chicago conference in 1894, was already lost! Yes, he mouthed the sentiment of "Brotherhood of Man," but when he had the fullest opportunity to add a link to the chain he failed to do so. Of course Mr. Debs "had no use for the A. F. of L.—the trade union movement." These organizations have been and are successful, and Mr. Debs has never been known to advocate any idea or any movement which has not been attended by utter and miserable failure!"—Answer to M. J. of Chicago, by Samuel Gompers, in November issue of the American Federationist, official journal of the American Federation of Labor, page 1188.

The above tissue of falsifications of fact, prompted by pique and malice, would below notice were it an emanation from a person other than the national head of the central labor organization of the United States. The entire effusion breathes the vengeful purpose of injuring the character of one of the most unselfish men who ever lived, one who is more genuinely loved by the working people of this country than any one other man alive. But it is a train of falsifications that Samuel Gompers would not dare to utter in the presence of Comrade Debs, as we will be able to show.

We therefore hereby throw down the gauntlet to Mr. Gompers, and CHALLENGE HIM TO MAKE THE ABOVE CHARGES PUBLICLY IN MR. DEBS' PRESENCE, and if Debs doesn't tear the Gompers lies into tatters, The Herald will make Mr. Gompers an humble apology.

And especially should we like to have a contrast of the records of the two men in the matter of the A. R. U. strike of 1894 and the miners' strike of 1897. As to the A. R. U. strike, it is notoriously true that Gompers didn't go to Chicago until the fight was practically over, and only went then because threatened with impeachment by his own people at Chicago, who were denouncing his cowardice and treason to labor in unmeasured terms. And when he did finally start for Chicago, he was interviewed on leaving New York, and what did he say? He said: "I am going to Chicago TO ATTEND A FUNERAL!"

Any one who is cognizant of the status of the struggle of the American Railway Union in those stirring days knows that it was a strike that had already demonstrated itself a winning one, when the startled and crazed capitalists made use of the government under Grover Cleveland, to irritate the situation with troops, and the courts to govern the situation by injunctions, making it a crime against the government for those in charge of the strike to communicate orders to each other or to handle their forces on the strike field. The strike was so successful that on its third day over forty thousand railroaders were out, and the railway traffic of the country was almost at a standstill. Neither passengers nor freight could be carried on any of the important railways west of Chicago and the eastern lines were also crippled. The Pacific slope was trainbound. The clerical Managers association, an organization of the railway managers to control the situation, was clearly outgeneraled. No such strike had ever been seen in this or any other country on the face of the globe! And when the courts finally controlled the situation by means of jailing Debs and his lieutenants for disobeying the injunctions, the military was just preparing to declare martial law, which would have given them the opportunity of taking the leaders out on the Chicago lake front and shooting them down as enemies of the government. A strike that required such desperate measures to down, even without the help of the American Federation of Labor, which was held back from aiding its class in the great battle, was certainly not a failure.

And further as to Debs' "failures," he has always been considered enough of a success as a fighter for the rights of the working class to have arrayed against him the combined corporation press, pulpits and courts, plus the cowards, traitors and reactionaries in the union fold, under the fake leadership of men to whom plutocratic praise and "plunks" are far more precious than the emancipation of their dupes from wage-slavery.

Let us repeat our challenge, in conclusion. We dare Mr. Gompers to make his charges to Comrade Debs' face, on a public platform.

SNAP SHOTS BY DEBS!

EUGENE V. DEBS SPEAKS IN PRECIPIT AND PARABLE
ESPECIALLY FOR HERALD READERS.

Frances Willard. It is not generally known that Frances Willard, whose noble life was completely consecrated to those who suffer, was an avowed Socialist. In her address at the national convention of the W. C. T. U. at Buffalo in 1897 she said:

"I believe that competition is doomed. The trusts, whose simple object is to abolish competition, have proved that we are better without than with it, and the moment corporations control the supply of any product they combine. What the Socialists desire is that the Corporation of Humanity should control all production. Beloved comrades, this is the frictionless way; it is the higher way; it eliminates the motives for a selfish life; it enacts into our everyday living the ethics of Christ's gospel. Nothing else will do it; nothing else can bring the glad day of universal brotherhood."

"Oh, that I were young again, and it would have my life! It is God's way out of the wilderness and into the promised land. It is the very marrow of Christ's Gospel."

These are clear, courageous and inspiring words that deserve to be inscribed upon the tomb of this good woman whose life was filled with service and whose character glowed with all virtues of her sex.

Miss Willard became a Socialist in her quest for a remedy for intemperance. At first she said, as many still say: "Poverty is largely due to intemperance." Probing to the bottom, the truth burst forth and she exclaimed: "Intemperance is largely due to poverty."

Frances Willard analyzed intemperance in the light of economic determinism and left the race a heritage of glory.

Flea and Donkey. A flea nested in the ear of a donkey. The flea bit off the tip of a pore and lunched at leisure. The donkey brayed and kicked.

Moral: The interests of fleas and donkeys are identical. (See revised code civic federation.)

Without fleas donkeys would have no incentive to kick and bray and would soon completely lose their donkeyishness.

Well Earned Cane. Some years ago while on an organizing trip I was called upon to present a gold-headed cane to a local labor leader. The thing had been arranged in secret and was to be sprung as a surprise. Everything worked like a charm and the recipient was delighted. Going home one of the boys said: "Fine cane and well deserved." I assented warmly. Going a little farther he said: "Mightily well deserved." I again agreed. When we reached the hotel he said: "Do you know that Bro.... got the very identical cane he wanted?" I expressed my surprise. "Can you account for it?" I asked. "Yea—as," was the answer, "he bought it and paid for it himself. You see he's a candidate for office and the surprise party will prove his popularity with the working class."

Five Reasons. A Socialist was asked how he happened to become a Socialist and after giving the answer added: "Besides a Socialist I had five special reasons for becoming a Socialist."

"And what are they?"

"Two boys and three girls!"

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is Eye to Eye. reported as saying if only the capitalist and workingman will look straight into each other's eyes and speak the truth there will be no more strikes. The trouble is that inasmuch as the capitalist is on the back of the workingman they can't look into each other's eyes unless the capitalist dismounts or the workingman twists his spine and he is already suffering from curvature of that sorely-strained member of his saddle, bridled, whipped and spurred organism.

The capitalist can hardly be expected to rein up and get down purely to see the color of the optics of his "mount."

Labor Power. Mr. Worker, you are not a man; you are simply portable labor power, raw material, bought the same as hide, hair, bone, or any other commodity, and convertible, at the pleasure of your purchaser and master, into capital which in turn also becomes your purchaser and master and so on until your labor power is exhausted and your worthless remains are carted to the pottersfield.

Think about it, Mr. Worker, and make up your mind to rise from Merchandise to Manhood.

That is what the class struggle involves and what Socialism will achieve.

Chicago, Ills., Nov. 8.

Eugene V. Debs.

A SHAMEFUL SUPPRESSION OF THE TRUTH! - - PARKS WAS BROUGHT TO NEW YORK AND MADE WHAT HE WAS BY CAPITALISTS!!

THE TRUTH BACK OF PARKSISM!

"This corruption in the labor unions is simply a reflection of what we find in public life. Every one who has studied our public life is appalled by the corruption that confronts him on every side. It goes through every department of the national, state, and local government."

"And this corruption in public life is a mere reflection of the sordidness of private life. Look what we find on every side of us—men whacking up with their butchers and grocers, employers carrying influential labor leaders on their payrolls, manufacturers bribing the superintendents of establishments to buy their goods."—Dist. Atty. Jerome of New York.

indignation to himself so long? and why did he pay the money, anyway?

Why is it that for years the building department has been notably one of the most corrupt branches of the New York city department? Why have several former high officials of this department, employed at a modest salary, gone out of office after a few years of service with fortunes large enough to make them respondent for the remainder of their days? Why are the positions of building inspector even today in such demand? The inspector is paid only \$1,200 a year, out of which he must buy his uniform, pay his own expenses (and his political assessments), and he must, if he is an efficient officer, be a man of experience and ability as a builder. Why, his earnings are not more than an ordinary carpenter or blacksmith will make—not so much, perhaps. On this exact point the new superintendent of buildings, Henry S. Thompson, has said:

"With \$100,000,000 worth of building being done every year in this city, and every dollar of it subject to the supervision of inspectors of this department, the opportunities for graft and blackmail in the building department are equalled by no other department in the city, except, possibly, the police."

The Other Side—The Grafting Employers.

Here was a builder doing his mil-

lion or two million dollars' worth of business a year indignantly tell-

ing how he paid \$200 or \$3,000 to

a walking delegate six months or

two years ago! Why has he kept his

used. If inferior material is put in, if the plans are deviated from, if the plumbing is not placed properly, if there is the least deviation from the prescribed plan, or from the law, the inspector on the ground is the man to bring it to notice and to require the builder to comply with the law. How wide a field this opens if the inspector is not an honest man any one may see."

Bribery in the Building Department.

For long there was a regular schedule of bribe money: So much for the constructing inspector, so much for the plumbing inspector, so much for the iron work inspector, and so on. Often the bribes were contemptible five-dollar bills for breaking little laws, and sometimes as high as \$2,000 paid to high officials for breaking big laws. And who has made the building department for years a favorite place for grafting? The builders—no one else. Not all builders—no one may accuse a whole class—but enough of them to give a great city department its evil reputation. Why have they paid graft and bribed building superintendents and inspectors?

Because they wanted to break the law.

That, indeed, is the secret of all graft. They wanted to put in cheap materials than the law called for, they did not want to make their

revolutionizing the building industry of the city—the hand of the Trust.

During the whole time of the lockout the man on the street may have noticed that work on many new buildings, some of the most important in New York, went forward without interruption, quietly, persistently. Farther inquiry would have shown that all, or nearly all, of these buildings were under contract by a single concern—the George A. Fuller Construction Company. Now, why was this company working when all the other builders of New York were idle? How did it rise superior to strikes and lockouts? Had it solved at last the labor problem?

The George A. Fuller Construction Company came to New York several years ago, its advent, curiously enough, being contemporaneous with that of Bossa Parks. Starting with no business at all, it has, within some five or six years' time, become the greatest construction company in the world, with the largest single building business in New York and important branches in Chicago, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

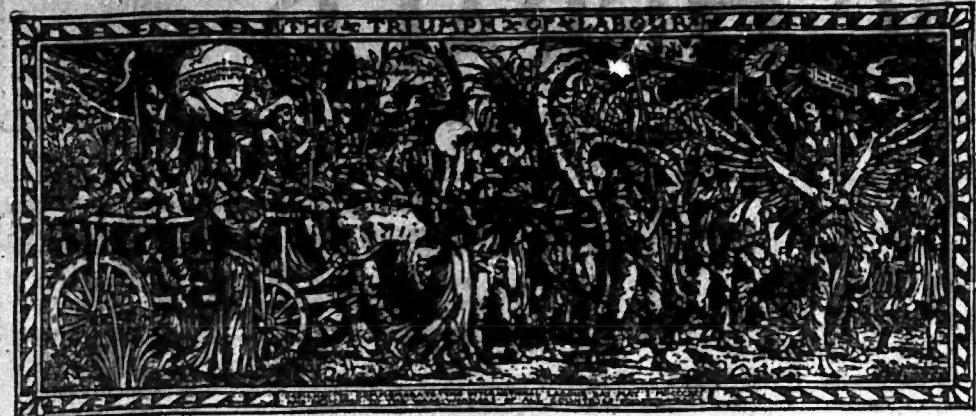
The Fuller Company, itself capitalized at \$20,000,000, is today owned and operated by a gigantic corporation known as the United States Realty and Construction Company, with a capitalization of \$66,000,000. It is the trust idea of a large consumer of steel like the Fuller Company to have a steel connection, and we find, accordingly, that the United States Steel Corporation is represented in the directory by Charles M. Schwab and E. C. Converse; and that the Fuller Company owns \$550,000 of stock in the Steel Trust. At one time the Fuller Company is said to have had a contract whereby it got its steel at especially favorable rates. Rail-

roads behind the Company. Here we find the Standard Oil Company represented in the person of James Stillman, president of Rockefeller's bank, the greatest money institution in America. Mr. Stillman is chairman of the executive committee. It was well for a large consumer of steel like the Fuller Company to have a steel connection, and we find, accordingly, that the United States Steel Corporation is represented in the directory by Charles M. Schwab and E. C. Converse; and that the Fuller Company owns \$550,000 of stock in the Steel Trust. At one time the Fuller Company is said to have had a contract whereby it got its steel at especially favorable rates. Rail-

roads behind the Company. There was a vital idea and high-class brains behind the United States Realty and Construction Company. The managers devised

(Continued on page 4)

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ABOUT THE NON-UNIONIST.

BY A UNIONIST.

"The union workman who refuses to work with nonunionists does not say in so many words that the employer shall not engage nonunion workmen. What the unionists in such cases do is merely to stipulate as a condition that they shall not be obliged to work with men who, as nonunionists, are obnoxious, just as they shall not be obliged to work in a dangerous or insanitary shop for unduly long hours or at insufficient wages."

"Of course where unions are strong and include the best men in an industry this condition amounts to very real compulsion. The compulsion, however, is merely the result of the undoubted legal right of workmen to decide upon what terms they are willing to give their labor, and the employer is always theoretically, and often practically, in a position where he may make his choice between union and nonunion labor.

"Another misconception arises from the frequent confusion in thought of refusing to work with nonunion men and molesting, annoying or injuring them. Much obscure and purposeless discussion might be avoided if these two essentially different policies were kept separate and distinct. The unionist has no right to molest, injure or persecute the nonunionist, although he may very well have the right to refuse to work with him.

"It is also frequently assumed in discussions of this subject as of the strike and the boycott that because a certain compulsion is exerted by refusing to work with nonunionists this compulsion is unjust and may be compared with the use of physical force. There could be no more flagrant error. There are many forms of compulsion which are not only legally but morally justifiable. If the workman refuses to work for less than \$3 a day he compels the employer to pay him that sum or go without his services, and if the employer will pay only \$2 he compels the workman to work for that sum or go without the job. Such compulsion may conceivably amount to extortion or to swindling, as the case may be, but it is absolutely necessary and is of the essence of every contract and every arrangement in life.

"The garment workers agree not to grant a charter to the employees of any merchant tailor in any city where they have no union without first notifying the general office of the journeymen tailors for the latter's investigation as to where the proper jurisdiction really belongs. The local or union card of either union will not be granted to any firm making custom clothing under the factory system where the firm does not furnish its own workshop. No local union of either organization will be permitted to place a boycott on clothing bearing the union label of the other organization.

"Whenever local unions cannot adjust disputes regarding jurisdiction over employees the question will be referred to the general secretary of the two unions, subject to appeal to the president of the American Federation of Labor as final umpire. In classifying quirk men Mr. Mitchell admitted all were not without faults. He talked at length on this theme and then took up the nonunionists. The compulsion exerted by unions, whether toward nonunionists or employers, must be judged upon its merits and must not be decided merely because it is compulsion."

In classifying quirk men Mr. Mitchell admitted all were not without faults. He talked at length on this theme and then took up the nonunionists. The compulsion exerted by unions, whether toward nonunionists or employers, must be judged upon its merits and must not be decided merely because it is compulsion."

"There is a class of nonunion men few in number and not unworthy in character, who are outside the unions because of strong but mistaken ideals. There are certain men who believe with fanatical zeal in individual action. In the right of every man to do as he will, no matter how it may affect or influence his neighbor.

The London Slum Landlord.—An inquiry was held at Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, last week on the body of a man named Walter Kittle, and at this inquest it was stated that he had been accustomed to collect his mother's rent in a poor part of London. Some time ago he ejected some of the tenants, and out of revenge a band of persons severely assaulted him, and threatened to take his life. To avoid them he went for a month's holiday in Sussex, staying at Hurstmonceaux. Kittle appeared to be in the best of health, and apparently spent a most enjoyable holiday, though he expressed dread at having to return to London. He arranged to return on Monday, but he failed to do so, and was found hanging to a tree at the rear of the house.—New Age, London.

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HISTORY OF SOCIALISM
IN THE UNITED STATES

THE CREEPING DARK!—How Far are we From the Hellish Lettre-de-Cachet, After All!

In Paris, when you traverse the rue des Francs-Bourgeois until you come to the rue Sevigne, you will find upon the corner a building of agreeable architecture erected in the sixteenth century for a Breton family named Kernevallec. From 1677 until 1696 Madame de Sevigne lived in it. It now belongs to the city of Paris and contains a collection illustrating the history of the city and of the revolution.

In a room of the second floor, in a corner near a fire place, there is the portrait of a man, painted in oil. Under this portrait in a glass case is a long double-coil of rotten rope connected at intervals by short sticks, and a clumsy, broken saw.

The portrait is the likeness of a Frenchman named Latude.

The rope and sticks are the remains of a ladder by which he made his escape from the Bastile.

The Bastile was a stupendous old castle built for Charles V. in the fourteenth century and which was left standing when the boulevards were levelled in 1670. With its massive walls, ten feet in thickness, and eight sombre towers, it rose just at the entrance of the city, and the cannon on its battlements commanded the adjoining suburb of St. Antoine,—the quarter occupied by the working classes.

Up to the 14th of July, 1789, when the revolutionists battered it to pieces and liberated everyone in it, that is to say: for a period of one hundred years and over, the Bastile was a favorite place in which to put people and forget about them. Charles Dickens' wonderful story, *A Tale of Two Cities*, is founded on such an incident.

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He had spent thirty-six years in one of its dark, cold, vermin-infested dungeons and had retained his reason. He went into his cell a young man and came out, down this rope ladder, an old one.

He had harmed no human being and had committed no crime, but he had done something which in that day in France was worse than either.

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Turner had made no incendiary utterances in this country; not, in the words of the law, "advocated the overthrow by force or violence," of any organized government. He had simply been reported in advance of his coming to America that he had ideas of government differing from those commonly accepted.

Clearly and literally this man is arrested, tried by a secret court, and sentenced to jail without trial by a United States court, awaiting deportation, because he professes to have ideas differing from those of other people.

It is to this mean and vulgar level that plutocracy has dragged a once noble and dignified nation. A people once peerless in the Congress of the World now stoops to practices that in France made even a harlot inflamed.

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Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.

Directors.—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melvin, Secy. and Treas.; Seymour Stedman, John Dohrfer, Sr., Theo. Barmelster, Eugene H. Rooney, Jacob Wimmen, Emil Seidel.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of all children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

A GOOD RESULT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

While our party gained almost everywhere in last Tuesday's elections, it failed to increase its vote in Massachusetts and even ran a few thousand behind the result of a year ago. Aside from the retirement of Comrade James Carey as a member of the state legislature, there is nothing in the returns from that state this year to spell the word calamity. In 1900 the Social Democrats of Massachusetts cast 13,260 votes. In 1901 their vote went back to 12,067.

Last year, after a stampeding campaign, the vote was run up to 33,629, increasing their percentage from 3 to 8½ percent.

Now, thirty-three thousand votes is no small thing, and a gain of twenty-one thousand, in the space of a single year, is an increase that is almost too large to be always safe.

The fear would be that so large an increase would mean the accession to our party of many who were not likely to be completely converted to our principles.

And yet the figures from Tuesday last's election show the encouraging fact that all but a fraction of that large increase are with us to stay. From this standpoint, and it is the only standpoint from which Socialists can view such a matter, our comrades round the country can congratulate themselves on the news from the old Bay State.

In this connection a few words will not be out of place as to the causes that lowered the Massachusetts vote and secured the defeat of Representative Carey.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that Massachusetts has a population that is nearly two-thirds Catholic.

The surprising vote for Socialism in that state last year roused the capitalists as they had not been roused before.

The outlook seemed gloomy. Something desperate must be done to keep Socialism from speedily capturing the reins of government in that state and thus heading off the opportunities enjoyed by the capitalists of getting valuable financial favors through legislation and executive good will.

This determination became intensified by the presence of three Socialists in the state legislature, who were firing in bills aimed to restore the people their rights, to make government favorable to the working class, etc.—bills that even many of the capitalist legislators feared to vote against because of losing large numbers of labor votes.

Death came to claim Representative McCartney, the Socialist legislator from Plymouth Rock, which relieved the situation a little. But plans were laid behind closed doors to make the most savage onslaught possible on the new party, in the campaign just over, and naturally, it was decided to work on the Catholic vote, many mill operatives being Catholic and also voting the Socialist ticket.

In Boston were a couple of ex-S. L. P.s, who had just been forced out of the Social Democratic party as a result of general obnoxiousness, bad character and an abortive effort to get control of the local movement. These were Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein, neither of them now above anything dirty in politics. A compact was soon made between this pair and the capitalists, by which they joined the Catholic church and took the platform to denounce the Socialists as enemies of religion, the home and the sanctity of the marriage relation.

They were hurried to Haverhill, to Carey's district, where big meetings were arranged for them, heralded prodigally by the capitalist press, and long accounts of their foul accusations given the utmost possible circulation.

On top of this sort of dirty crusade, an anti-Socialist paper was started in Haverhill on plute money, and, as will be seen from an item in another column, even plutocratic influence penetrated into union circles, and the president of the American Federation of Labor is suspected of having taken a hand!

From such a rush of misrepresentation, the Socialists could not be expected to have time, in a brief campaign, to lay bare all the lies and calumnies that had been circulated. Still, in spite of it all, the Socialists carried the greater part of their increase of last year to the polls!

The falsehoods of the Avery-Goldstein "household" will be effectively run down, for the Socialists campaign the year around, and another year will find such enemies powerless to further deceive the people, while the Socialist advance will surprise the plutes as much as did the big gain of a year ago.

The sort of capitalist opposition that our party has had to meet in Massachusetts indicates what we can expect at other points as we grow formidable enough to put plutocracy and its two political organizations on the uneasy seat. Let us be prepared.

It is an old saying that it takes a thief to catch a thief, and you know it is very often the case that the biggest thief is the very fellow that yells "stop thief!" the loudest, in order to divert attention from himself. The New York People has been devoting the greater part of its space for over a year to showing up alleged misdeeds on the part of the Socialist party, but this week's issue gives us a glimpse behind its mask, which, although only a glimpse, is enough to confirm certain suspicions that have been ripe. Thus it does not even take pains to cover up its party's interest in the election of Tammany, or the fact that Tammany got most of its ewe while boasting "cock-sure" voters away from it. For instance, we read on the first page that "The landslide which swept McClellan into office, as a revulsion from the fraud of Lowism, tore down the fences of the S. L. P. vote, but left untouched S. L. P. principle!" Doubtless! Because S. L. P. principle was unable to vote—otherwise too would have been swept into the Tammany camp! Now, will you please tell us where the class consciousness of the De-Lemites comes in? Never was the failure—or worse—of S. L. P.ism better exposed.

CAPITALISM IS A GREAT VENTRILLOQUIST

Its Interests are Voiced by its Republican Wing and its Democratic Wing, neither of which has any Shame!



But it is a LOST CAUSE that must have Recourse to Falsehoods!

Latest Returns from the State Elections.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

In connection with the labor union warfare which figured prominently in the defeat of Representative Carey, it became known that the visit of Edward L. Dailey of Lynn to this city played an important part. He came to this city on a secret visit and interviewed many labor leaders.

It was understood at the time that Mr. Dailey was in this city that he came here at the request of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., who wanted Representative Carey defeated, as with the probability of the renewal of the fight over the recognition of Socialism at the national convention of that organization in Boston next week, President Gompers wished to see Carey shorn of his political honors rather than that he should attend the convention as a delegate with continued success in the political world.

"Everything happens for the best," said Representative Carey when seen at Socialist headquarters last night. Shortly before 8 o'clock he addressed a crowd on Washington square. He thanked those present for the support they had given him during the past five years. He said that although he had been defeated it was by no means a defeat for Socialism, and the workers in the cause would continue their work along the same lines until it has brought about the triumph of the working people over the enslavement in which they are now held."

Thirty Thousand in New York!

New York goes to the top of the Socialist column. It is probable that close to 30,000 votes or over have been polled for Matchett for associate judge as against 23,000 for governor last year. Unlike Massachusetts the increase occurs in the larger cities, notably in Greater New York itself, where an estimate of at least 10,000 votes for Matchett is made against 10,432 last year. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Troy, Schenectady, Jamestown and other cities show large increases. Gains are also made in smaller towns and cities, making an increase of 10,000 in New York state over last year.

Gains in Ohio.

The candidate for governor, Cowen, was cut nearly everywhere. According to reports received direct from candidates, losses were occasioned in Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and several other cities, while increases were made in Ashtabula, Conneaut, Corning, East Liverpool, Elyria, Martin Ferry, Xenia and Zanesville. Cleveland, which is the home of Herrick and Johnson, the Republican and Democratic candidates, seems to have suffered the most, the vote dropping from 2,018 to 1,295. The Toledo vote was an increase over the municipal vote last spring. The Cincinnati increases slightly, newspaper returns giving 3,894 as against 3,751. The Ohio vote last year was 14,270, but it will probably slightly increase this year.

An Increase in Philadelphia.

Very meager returns have been received from this state, but increases are reported from Philadelphia and Reading. The Erie vote falls over 800. Reports from the ornithologic region show a substantial decrease.

In other States.

From Iowa reports are that the vote has decreased in Dubuque, Davenport, and Sioux City, but of a large number of smaller towns the vote climbs appreciably. In Dubuque a bitter fight was made against the party by the Catholic church and newspapers.

Every place heard from in Nebraska, except one, shows an increase. In South Omaha, which is in Douglas county, a gain of 152 is reported, while in Omaha proper 600 or 700 of increase is conceded. The county may double its vote.

A heavy decrease is reported from Colorado, notably in the mining districts, where the Populist candidate for judge, Owens, seems to have received many votes formerly cast for the Socialist party. Increases are reported from a number of places. The Socialist vote for governor last year was 7,562.

In San Francisco the lowest Socialist vote cast was 1,004 as against 915 at the last municipal election. At Providence, R. I., the Socialist party candidate for governor polled 327 votes.

The S. L. P. decreased in Rhode Island from 1,283 to 970 votes. The Socialist party (first time in the field) polled 442.

Rochester, N. Y., gave Matchett 3,334 as against 2,108 last year. A gain of 1,156.

The Social Democrats gained 740 in Brooklyn and the S. L. P. lost 1,334.

In the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in Greater New York, the Social Democrats gained 1,222 votes and the S. L. P. lost 2,010. Wow! In New York City the Social Democrats gained 4,682.

New Bedford, Mass., gave the Socialist party 314 votes, as against 296 last year.

Troy, N. Y., cast 874, a gain of 633.

Schenectady, N. Y., cast 403 as against 136 for the entire county last year.

Home, N. Y.—128 votes; a gain of 400 percent.

"The Socialist vote for Chase this year shows more nearly the real Socialist strength." Springfield Republican.

"The Socialists polled 506 votes in Lowell, although in the state at large their vote is reported to have fallen off somewhat. In this city it increased." Lowell (Mass.) Citizen.

Toledo went from 1,571 back to 850; Cleveland went from 2,038 back to 1,297; Hamilton County went from 4,375 back to 4,267; Montgomery County went from 1,007 back to 103; Clark County went from 603 back to 345.

Franklin County went from 145 up to 321; Auglaize County from 18 up to 28; Guernsey County from 17 up to 63; Knox County from 10 up to 33; Licking County from 12 up to 85; Madison County from 3 up to 18; Merced County from 9 up to 21; Miami County from 42 up to 82; Muskingum County from 156 up to 208; Perry County from 14 up to 80; Preble County from 12 up to 21; Union County from 8 up to 21.

It is evident that the gains are all going to come from the towns outside of the large cities. Iowa: Clinton county, 348, a gain of 140. Harrison county 178, a gain of 40. Polk county 460, a loss of 31. Woodbury county 289, a loss of 45. Jasper county 96, a gain of 35. Howard county 21, a gain of 13. Montgomery county 24, a gain of 15. Lehigh county 70, a gain of 44.

The Socialists swept Sweden Valley, Penn.

Wornton Preacher Kicked Out. — At Minneapolis, Minn., D. C. Rogers, aged and bent, was arraigned for vagrancy. He had once been a pastor in high esteem, but age had untaught him and he was cast out. He was not dissipated only—capitalists could no longer use him to advantage and, like the old, wornout mechanic or laborer, he was turned out to starve. The superintendent of the Union Mission was the complainant, charging him with being a nuisance. He was sentenced to the workhouse. The preachers can see in him their fate when they can no longer serve mammon.—Ex.

Take no chances with other brands. Call for Old Burley—a union product.

We Socialists have something to say that every man on earth may well give ear to. The capitalist press has persecuted people against Socialism, because it will eventually mean the abolition of capitalism. They do not want people to know that it is a thing for their benefit. We must counteract this by getting our literature before the people. Look over our leaflet list elsewhere in this number and order a bundle of them.

Use Old Burley for a good chew, it's union made.

JOS. HERMANN, JR., Packer of and Dealer in TONGUES, SNOOTS, FRESH AND PICKLED TRIPE.

793 Eighth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone Scott 8564.

All Orders promptly attended to.

SHUR-ON EYEGLASSES

IF THINE EYES offend thee, do not pluck them out and cast them from thee, but call on me.

Julius Landau's Optical Institute,

419 East Water Street

and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

NOTICE.

The State Executive Board of Wisconsin has commissioned J. C. Kramer to collect monthly pledges subscribed to the Agitation Fund.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

Use Old Burley and avoid the trust tobacco. Give it a trial today.

Notice to Camden, N. J., readers.

L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

To be certain you are using something good ask for Old Burley. Do it today.

The Herald is a clean paper that no one need be ashamed to hand to friend or stranger. Spread the light of Socialism. To keep it concealed is a crime.

Lest you forget, Old Burley is the new brand of tobacco put out by the Leiderdorff-Schmitz Co.

We prescribe and make glasses for the sight.

A. REINHARD, Opticist.

16 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

Telephone 52-1 White.

H. G. UNDERWOOD, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS

107 Wisconsin Street, Tel. Main 502.

ANTI WART

Removes Warts, Moles, Etc.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

AI Billings Pharmacy, 332 Chestnut Street,

Telephone Main 1770.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AND. BUEHLER, PRINTER

614-616 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone White 608.

SMOKE A. A. J. and J. D.

CIGARS, 10c straight.

Manufactured by

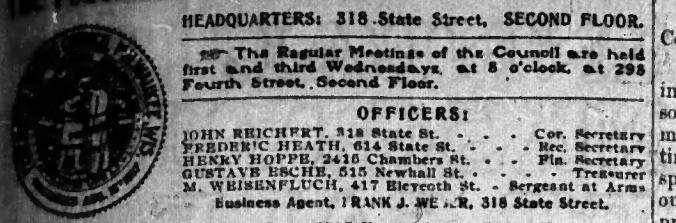
B. BAUMLE, 1522 Cherry Street,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PARKS-ISM!

(Continued from page 1.)

road interests (the railroads haul the steel and other materials) were represented by Cornelius Vanderbilt and John W. Gates. Banking and other huge financial interests found a voice in James H. Hyde, vice-president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company; in James Speyer, one of the most conservative bankers in New York; in Augustus D. Juilliard and G. G. Haven, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company—all large owners or agents of real estate and buildings, who might need the services of a building company. But perhaps the most important of all its connections was with the real estate interests of New



HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Second and Third Streets, Secy.; FREDERIC HEATH, 614 State St., Cor. Second and Third Streets, Vice Secy.; HENRY HOPPE, 2415 Chamber St., Cor. Second and Third Streets, Fin. Secy.; GUSTAVE BRECH, 515 Newhall St., Treasurer; M. WEISENFLUCH, 417 Eleventh Street, Sergeant at Arms.

Business Agent, J. W. IRANI, 318 State Street.

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SECTIONS—Metal Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at 8th State St., Building Trade Section meets second and fourth Thursdays, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

COMMITTEE—ORGANIZATION: T. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St., Cor. Second and Third Streets; L. W. Koch, Phil. Eber, Lang, Irmmer, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: T. Brockhausen, Chairman, 675 Seventh Ave., Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, Chas. J. W. Irani, John Hendrickson, INSURANCE COMMITTEE: Jas. Sheehan, Chairman, 1831 Eleventh Ave., J. H. Kagi, A. Hammer, Wm. Diedrich, P. A. Nelson.

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A Little Better
But No Higher,
ARE THE
RELIABLE

PIANOS
EASY TERMS

EDMUND E. GRAM
The Gram Building
307 and 209 Grand Avenue

Union Barber Shops



The line of Domestic & Imported Cigars
J. F. DREESSEN,
Barbering & Shaving Parlor,
141 Lincoln Ave.

J. N. GAUER,
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Opposite South Bay St.

PHIL. O. KAMMERER,
The Southern.
Hotels well warranted.
54 Reed St., corner Scott.

W. L. SMITH,
Barber Social Dem. Parlor
Hot. Cutting & Shaving Parlor at
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J. F. Smith & Jos. Zima,
Hairs & Hair Cutting Parlor,
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UNION BARBER SHOP,
H. W. PARONTO,
812 7th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

J. PETER,
Model Bakery,
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All Orders Promptly Attended To.

S. J. WINNIK,
New and Old Stoves, Hardware,
Tinware, Woodenware, Crockery
and Glassware.

150-1254 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
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THEO. KOESTER,
WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE.

Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.
309 Chestnut Street,
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Hochstein Leaf Tobacco Co.
Manufacturers of SUMATRA & HAVANA,
And Packers of
DOMESTIC LEAF TOBACCO.

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W. A. DUNN & CO.,
Represent Reliable FIRE and
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Agents Sold on Installment Plan.

201 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Phone Main 9291.

OTTO C. LAABS,
Pharmacist,
Vliet Street, Corner 20th.
Telephone West 126.

PAUL MAY,
SALOON...
620 Chestnut Street.

Brewing Co's Beer on Tap.
Dine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

C. M. HANSON,
The Latest
New Line of
UNION MADE SHOES.
Call and see them.
Vliet, 10 Bank Side,
a Specialty.

ROBERT BUECH,
Lincoln Avenue Barrel House,
96 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave.

Fla. Wines, Liquors
and Cigars. MILWAUKEE

Telephone No. 225 South.

MIRSKYS BAZAAR,
1002 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

The best goods for the least money.
Dry Goods, Millinery, Mens'
Furnishing and Basement Goods.

Branches, Unions, Attention!

The Exposition has been engaged for a Grand Masque, Jan. 30, 1904, to be given by the Social Democratic party. We request you not to make conflicting engagements for your entertainments, mask balls, etc.

Milwaukee Central Committee.

FORM OF WILL.

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the "Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of (or if other property, describe the property.)

If there are inheritance or legacy taxes at the time of executing your will, please kindly say (if you so wish) that they are to be paid from the estate.

Call for Old Burley. Do it now; it's the product of a street union factory.

Fifteen Socialist women met last Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. W. Brockhausen on Seventh avenue and organized the Ladies' Progressive Club. In the movement in Germany the woman's clubs have done great things, and it is expected that they will do as well here, where they are freer to work. The next meeting of the club will be held Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 541 Fifth avenue.

When looking for a good smoke, call for Old Burley.

Stuart Reid lodge of the Machinists will hold its annual ball at the South Side armory, Dec. 5.

Old Burley is anti-trust and union made tobacco. Call for it today.

The Seventeenth Ward Branch was added to the honorable list of those subscribing a regular contribution to the City Organizer Fund this week. This active branch promised 50 cents per week. This brings the total amount pledged up to \$9.50 per week. There are other branches to be heard from in the city, and none of those outside in the county have as yet pledged anything.

Don't help the trust; but use Old Burley, a union made tobacco.

Send us \$2.00

We'll return \$2.50.

How? Easy enough. Value of one subscription is \$1.00, plus \$2.50. Title goes with a wooden box, which will tickle you with five sub cards.

Social Democratic Herald.

TIES IS WHERE YOU GET

THE BEST 15C MEAL IN THE CITY

Y. M. C. A. RESTAURANT,
143 FOURTH STREET.

Open 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays 7 A.M. to 2 P.M.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY.

J. H. Williams,

988 Kinnickinnic Ave.

JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

FRANK BAUER,
SALOON
701 Winnebago Street.

KORN IS RIPE
FOR BUSINESS

AN ELEGANT LIFE-SIZE
PORTRAIT (18x20) OR GOLD
BUTTON GIVEN FREE WITH
EVERY DOZEN OF MY
REGULAR-PRICED PHOTO'S

OFFER GOOD UNTIL DEC 15

B. KORN 907 KINNICKINNICK AVE.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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ROBERT BUECH,

Lincoln Avenue Barrel House,

96 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave.

Fla. Wines, Liquors
and Cigars. MILWAUKEE

Telephone No. 225 South.

MIRSKYS BAZAAR,

1002 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

The best goods for the least money.

Dry Goods, Millinery, Mens'

Furnishing and Basement Goods.

A Specialty.

Vliet, 10 Bank Side.

a Specialty.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

A Word to City Comrades By the Organizer.

Milwaukee, Nov. 1.
Comrades:

In view of the coming campaign in the city and the state, it is absolutely necessary to enlarge the membership of our party to three times its present numbers before the spring elections, in order to have our party membership properly represented in our voting strength.

If we are to accept the statements of politicians of the OTHER PARTIES, it is possible that the Social Democratic ticket may be elected next spring. Whether that is true or not, we expect to elect some aldermen, and we must be prepared to do our work so that Socialism will be safe in Milwaukee when we have elected our candidates.

First, we must see that the proper men are nominated for office. This requires a strong organization in the wards, to control the party primaries and prevent them from getting into the hands of unscrupulous persons who want to use the party for personal ends.

Second, we must control the men we elect AFTER THEY ARE ELECTED. This means we must have a LARGE BODY of intel-

ligent Socialists who will hold the persons elected responsible for their actions. A small organization encourages "ring rule" and corruption.

We shall have to fight the "business interests" of the city after our men are elected. These interests do not want clean government, or they would have it now. They will be just as much interested in graft with Socialists in office as before; and they will want especially to corrupt Socialists if they can, in order to bring discredit upon our party. To prevent this, by keeping our men elected to office under the control of the party discipline, will require a strong and intelligent membership in the party organization.

You are a reader of this paper. Are you a member of the party organization which must protect the party honor?

A Socialist has no business to be outside the battle lines in these days of conflict. Every man and woman who believes in Socialist principles owes it to the cause to find his place inside the organization.

The dues are not over five cents a week in any branch, and in many branches they amount only to fifteen

cents per month. Any man who is working can afford to pay this much to insure the success of the "party of his class."

You will find elsewhere in this paper a list of the ward branches of Milwaukee. Look up the time and place and put in your application for membership. Do not wait for some one to come to you. Be a volunteer! Don't make them hunt for you. Get into line, and push!

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO VOTE AND READ THE PAPER. Votes without organization are sure to get lost or mixed in the whirlwind of the campaign. You must get into the organization, and do your share of the fighting.

Comrades of the Branches: You can get a list at the Organizer's office which will help you greatly in your canvass for new members in your ward. See that an active committee is appointed at once to take the matter in charge, and shove this campaign through.

Yours for Socialism,

Winfield R. Gaylord,
City Organizer, S. D. P.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

OUR SPECIALTY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITY.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

August J. Stecher

.....JEWELER....

Corner Third & State St.

FRANK NIELSEN.

SHOE HOUSE,

Full Line of Union Shoes.

460 ELEVENTH AVE.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Repairing Neatly Done.

Frank Haderer,

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Cutlery

FRANK KORSCH,

Saloon and Sample Room,

687 Lapham Street, Cor. 10th Ave.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. W. HAAS,

Dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season.

211 HOWELL AVENUE.

WEISS BEER.

A. L. E. L. HUSTING

Soda and Mineral Waters

TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

THE HOME TEA CO.

393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Barely have the best TEAS and COFFEEES at the best possible prices.

Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Proprs.

FRANZ MAYR'S

MILITARY BAND & ORCHESTRA...

736 Eight Street,

MILWAUKEE, W

Interesting, Entertaining, Instructive! The best yet.
Lecture on "Socialism and the Individual"
 Or "WHY SOCIALISM WILL NOT BE SLAVERY"
 By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, State Organizer S. D. P.
 At NATIONAL HALL, GROVE STREET AND
 NATIONAL AVENUE.
 Sunday, Nov. 15th 1903, promptly at 2:30 P. M.
 ADMISSION FREE!

LONG STYLISH OVERCOATS...

Now is the time to get that Overcoat off your mind and on your back.

We have them in great variety as to materials, styles, lengths and prices.

Materials: Cheviots, Unfinished Worsts and Kerseys.
 Colors: Black, Oxford and Blue.
 Lining: Heavy Ribbed Serges.
 Lengths: From 40 to 52 inches.

Prices \$10.00 to \$25.00

We still give a pretty picture with every \$15.00 purchase at THE DAYLIGHT CLOTHING STORE

LACHENMAIER & CO.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing

CORNER THIRD AND STATE STREETS

FURNITURE FOR SALE!

Cheap on Account of Low Expenses.

Our laconic remarks above may not satisfy the average careful buyer of House Furnishings, and to him we extend a special invitation to call and get tangible evidence as to the lowness of our prices caused through low expenses.

Our variety of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding is as large as any in Milwaukee.

Cash or Easy Payment.
 Open Evenings.
 Free Delivery.

R. FLECK,
 849-851 Kinnickinnic Ave.
 and 93 Becher Street.

DRESSY OVERCOATS.

Our Garments this Season show a decided grace — perfect in every detail — an elegant fit — just like the tailors — and prices won't interfere with your buying. Here are some of the styles:

Oxford Overcoats, fine and durable, at	\$7.00
Black and Blue Overcoats, Kersey and Beaver, at	\$10.00
Fine Oxford Overcoats, at	\$12.00
Fine Overcoats, Mixture, at	\$15.00
Black Thibet Overcoats, at	\$17.00

Compare our Garments and Prices with others and you will always find them just right.

J. BRUETT & SON,
 "THE STORE WHICH SELLS FOR LESS."
 FOND DU LAC AVENUE, CORNER 18th STREET.

"Dressy" Overcoat.

Comrades of Wisconsin, a serious word with you. The Socialist movement has been aptly likened to an army. We are not an aggregation of independent units, but an united whole, a disciplined (really self-disciplined) force, making an united assault on the bloody ramparts of capitalism and getting force for that assault by the fact of our very uniteness — our oneness — of purpose. We want to carry something of this idea into the world in Wisconsin. We want the comrades all in unison, and therefore powerful for attack, unwavering to a man, and each and all equally posted in the foundations of our movement. At the request of the state organizer, therefore, we propose that during the months of November and December every comrade, as a Socialist duty, read the Communist Manifesto through from cover to cover, studying its meaning as he or she proceeds. No matter if you have already read it, read it again. Cling to it as an anchor, for such it will prove in the days of trial ahead of us. If every comrade in the state has this classic of Socialism well in mind, the party itself will be stronger for it. Now all of what has been said is not a scheme to dispose of literature, although all such efforts in the Socialist movement are highly justifiable; but this office will be glad to assist the comrades in getting the book at reasonable rates. The price of the usual copy of the Manifesto is ten cents; but we will agree to supply it at five cents where orders are sent in for twenty-five or more at a time. This plan, we feel sure, will commend itself to the leaders of the movement in the various strongholds of the state, and they are hereby called on to assist us in making the plan effective. We shall be glad to hear from the comrades on the subject.

Open meeting and smoker Truck Drivers' Union No. 749, 325 Chestnut st., November 17th. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The City Central Committee of Milwaukee, S. D. P., has leased the EXPOSITION BUILDING for a MONSTER MASK CARNIVAL, JANUARY 30, 1904. A Committee consisting of one delegate from each ward is now making arrangements for the noteworthy event. It solicits every reader's co-operation in making this affair a splendid success. This can be done by talking it up with your acquaintances, by making your appointments accordingly, and by seeing to it that Branches and Unions take notice of the date.

THANKSGIVING

You'll go oat-to-dinner or have company; your clothes will be all right — how about your shoes?

The best way to prepare your feet for thanksgiving is to let us do it: you'll be thankful if you do.

Dress shoes; street shoes; house shoes; leather shoes; felt shoes; heavy; light; fine; coarse — but all good — and cheap.

Lamers Bros.
 SHOES
 354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

New Headquarters Fund.
 Previously acknowledged \$151.84
 Fritz Mueller 1.00
 R. W. 1.00
 Geo. Walther .25
 J. Hunger .35
 Jos. Buechel .50
 John Roessler .50
 Karl Fahrner .50
 Aug. Riedelbauch .50
 Wm. Witte .50
 Ang. Yanz .50
 John Raden .50
 Chas. Kasdon 1.50
 Christ. Roschet 1.50
 John Berners 1.50
 A. Eichstadt .25
 Peter W. Berns 1.00
 Herman Buetow 2.00
 Fred. Seiling 1.25
 12th Ward Branch 5.00
 F. W. Playsted .50
 G. A. Wilke .50
 J. & H. Dunham 1.00
 Herman Seer .25
 Branch No. 3, Kenosha 2.00
 Smith Stamping Co. employees 1.70
 A. Strehlow .50
 A. Frischmuth .50
 Total \$181.04

Addressing Machine Fund.

Previously reported \$355.00
 O. Kopplin, Fall Creek 5.00
 Total \$360.00

Donations Addressing Machine.

Previously acknowledged \$29.15
 Per Erickson 1.00
 Total \$30.15

PICTNIC RECEIPTS.

Previously reported \$1,017.90
 Paul Gerstenkorn .50
 Emil Fischer, Madison 1.00
 Frank Kozewski 1.00
 Chas. Luehring 1.00
 Picnic tickets 1.00
 John Deckert 1.00
 John Goetz 1.00
 Total \$1,023.40

There are rumors that there is a city sand deal and that it will involve an eminently respectable member of the school board if the board of trade gamblers who are on the citizens' "anti-corruption" committee get round to it. Similarly it is being whispered that one of the very men appointed to pick out school directors is using his position to maintain a monopoly of the supplying of school furnaces, etc., made by his company, which company also includes one of the school directors. There is a law against an official having business dealings with the city. But what of that!

The frantic efforts of the Milwaukee Sentinel, owned by Pfister, to help the mayor, also owned by Pfister, get public attention away from corruption and centered on the smoke nuisance, stamp it for just what it is and every other newspaper owned by big capitalists is, an enemy of the people and the people's interests. It is not a whit less demagogical than Rose himself.

On Sunday, Nov. 15, Comrade W. R. Gaylord will speak at National Hall, Grove street and National avenue, on "Socialism and Individualism," beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Comrade W. H. Ferber of Ripon, addresses an interested audience there last Sunday and Comrade Dewey and others also took part. The attention and enthusiasm was at high pitch. On Sunday, Dec. 6, Comrade May Wood Simons, of Chicago, will lecture.

Milwaukee Socialists have great reason to be glad of the fact that the public schools are being opened to free lectures for the people by well known educators. It is in our direction, and one thing will lead to another in obedience to the demand of the public that the schools will be open to citizens who wish to meet to discuss public interests and questions. In fact it is in the interests of good government that the people should even be encouraged to meet together as frequently as possible, in order to stimulate their interest in public questions — which is a fact that we Socialists will have to keep pounding into people's ears for some time before we will be able to get them to realize the necessities of the case. A better lot of lecturers are provided this year, and shameless wretches like Prof. Monaghan and his capitalistic slanders of Socialism, have been dropped. We are glad that the lectures are proving such big success. The people that are turned away for lack of room will tend to bring about an increase in the number of lectures.

"You are no doubt very proud of your new headquarters," writes Comrade Eugene V. Debs, "I felicitate you upon the change to higher ground and purer atmosphere. Such a chance marks a distinct era in the progress and development of the movement."

The Fifth ward branch, Milwaukee, will give a ball at South Side Kindergarten, Saturday, Dec. 19, the proceeds to go to the Socialist Home on the South Side.

KERN'S SUCCESS FLOUR

Valuable Presents Given Away.

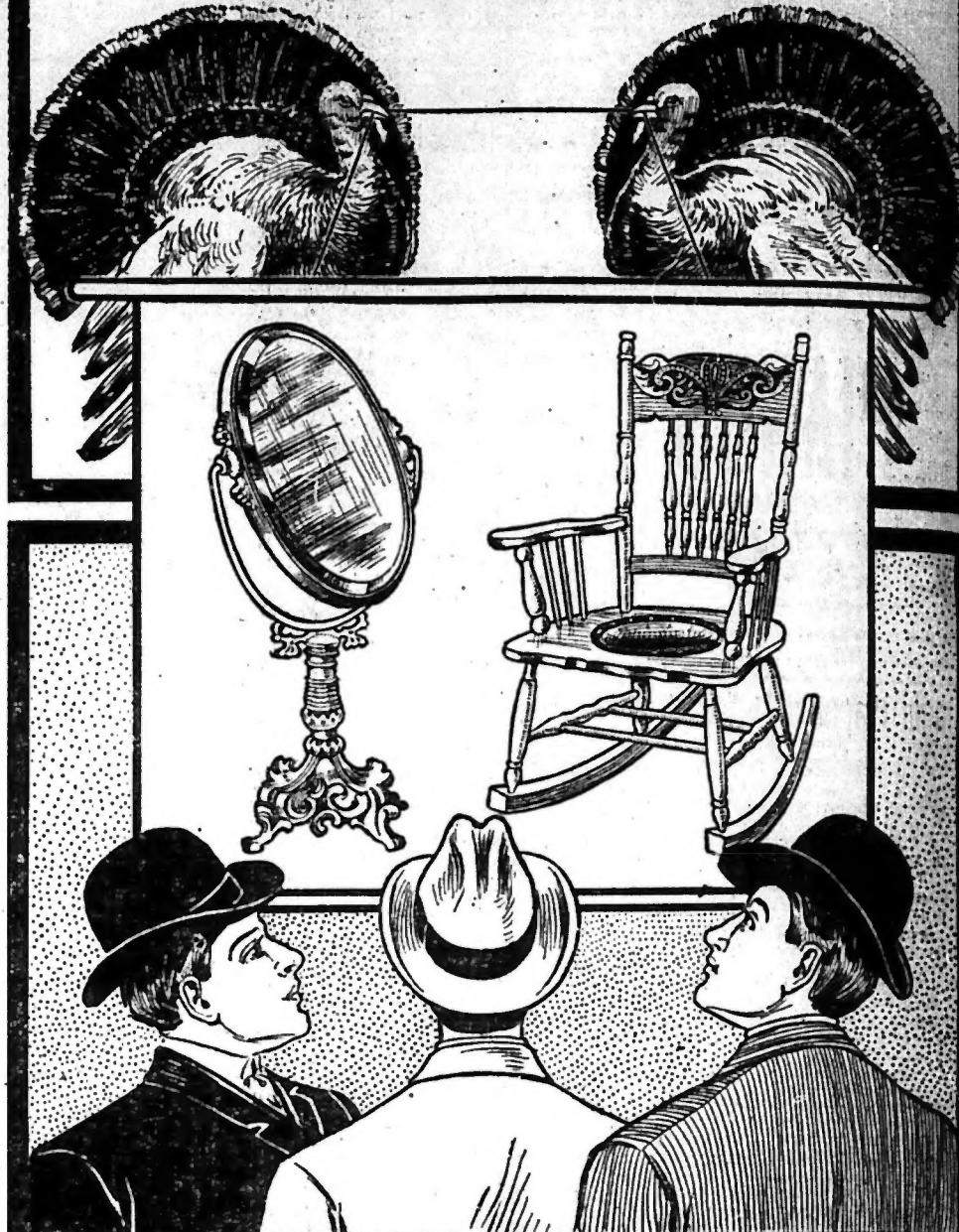
LOOK FOR PREMIUMS.

Ticket In Each Sack.

SECOND HAND STOVES.

BIG BARGAIN in second hand round and square heaters, cook stoves and furnaces. I. SOREF, 415 3rd St., Phone, 9162 White

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING GIFT SALE



Cause for Thanksgiving

THIS year we will again show our appreciation, but we will enter into the spirit of "Thanksgiving" in a much more liberal manner than heretofore, you have been more than generous with your patronage this year — week by week — month by month this business has grown bigger and bigger.

Handsome Gilt Bevel Edge Mirrors
Solid Oak Leather Seat Rockers....

FREE!

From now until Thanksgiving Day we will give with every purchase to the amount of \$10.00 or over a valuable SOLID OAK LEATHER SEAT ROCKER or a handsome GILT BEVEL EDGE MIRROR each valued at \$3.50 and they are worth \$3.50

Clothing Values that Cannot be Duplicated Any Where in Town

You don't have to take our word for it — it is easy to prove — all you have to do is to ask any where else the cost of what you want, then come here and find exactly the same or better things for much less. What is true of Clothing is equally true of Hats — Caps — Gloves — Underwear — Shirts. Comparison is best — COMPARE.

What \$10 will do here for you during this Sale

It will buy a Men's All Wool Suit that costs \$12.00 elsewhere.

It will buy a Men's fine Black Clay Worsted Suit that costs \$12.00 elsewhere.

It will buy a Men's Fine Cheviot Suit that costs \$12.00 elsewhere.

It will buy a Men's All Wool Kersey Overcoat that costs \$13.50 elsewhere.

It will buy a fine Vicuna Overcoat that costs \$13.50 elsewhere.

It will buy a durable warm Frieze Overcoat that costs \$13.50 elsewhere.

And it will secure for you absolutely free in addition a beautiful Solid Oak Leather Seat Rocker or a Handsome Gilt Bevel Edge Mirror.

Men's Black Suits from \$7.50 to \$20.00.

Men's Cassimere and Cheviot Suits from \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Men's Overcoats from \$1.00 to \$35.00.

Men's separate Trousers from \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Men's Sheep Skin Lined Duck Coats from \$3.50 to \$6.00.



Winnebago
and
Eleventh
Sts.

Stumpf & Langhoff 817 & 819
Third St.

Cor. Grove Street and National Avenue.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS.

THE DRAFT THAT THE STATE BRANCHES ARE NOW VOTING ON.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

Section 2. The Social Democratic Party shall be organized as follows:

Local. Locals consisting of not less than five members.

Second. Locals consisting of two or more branches of not less than five members.

Section 3. There shall be a State Executive Board, to be composed of nine members elected biennially through the initiative and referendum. At least five members of this board shall be chosen from the place of headquarters, and shall be known as resident members. All members of the State Executive Board shall have equal rights and powers, but the resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members shall constitute a quorum. The non-resident members shall not be required to be present at all meetings of the board, but shall be advised of all the proceedings of the board.

Section 4. The State Executive Board shall have supervision of the party organization. It shall have power to hire and appoint organizers, draft and revoke charters to branches, and issue such orders and adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry out the object of the organization.

All members of the State Executive Board shall be entitled to a seat and voice in a party state convention.

The State Executive Board shall be required to make a report of the proceedings of its meetings through the official organs.

Section 5. Any member of the State Executive Board may be removed by an imperative mandate of the membership of the party expressed by the president and his successor shall be elected by the initiative and referendum. The Board shall have power to fill all other vacancies in the board for the unexpired term.

Section 6. The State Secretary, the State Treasurer, and the State Literary Agent shall be appointed by the State Executive Board, subject to the referendum vote.

Section 7. The duties of the State Secretary shall be to act as Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and to receive the state and national dues from the treasurers of the local branches, and forward the national dues to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

The State Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the party, and furnish a bond to the amount required by the State Executive Board.

The State Literary Agent shall take charge of the literary propaganda under the direction of the State Executive Board.

The State Secretary, State Treasurer and State Literary Agent shall make a report to each state party convention.

Section 8. The National Committeeman for the State of Wisconsin shall be elected by initiative and referendum vote of the membership of the party, and shall be ex-officio a member of the State Executive Board.

Section 9. Members of the State Executive Board shall receive no compensation for their services.

Section 10. A party convention may be called at any time at the request of five branches, subject to a referendum vote.

Section 11. Any reputable person who submits to the principles of the Social Democratic Party and sever all connection with and removes allegiance to all other political parties, shall be eligible to membership.

Section 12. A Local shall consist of not less than five members. Locals shall fix their own rules.

Section 13. Any Local containing two or more branches of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin shall have a Central Committee, consisting of delegates chosen by said branches. Such Central Committee shall transact the business of the Local and have supervision of the party organization and its propaganda in the city or town.

Suburbs, adjoining villages or towns may be included in one Local, with the permission of the State Executive Board.

The several Locals of any county may also form a county organization which shall have charge of the political and propaganda work of the county.

Section 14. Any person desiring membership shall make application to the Local or branch of his locality, upon being recommended by two members of said Local or branch, and signing the following application:

"I, the undersigned, subscribe to the principles and endorse the platform and constitution of the Social Democratic Party; and renouncing allegiance to and severing all connections with all other parties, do hereby apply for membership in the Social Democratic Party."

If endorsed by the Central Committee of the locality, if there is such committee, and accepted by a three-fourths vote of all members of the branch present, he shall be enrolled as a member. Upon objection to his admission being made, the matter shall be referred back to the Central Committee, if there is one, which shall have power to act in the matter.

Section 15. Any member in good standing is entitled to a transfer to any other branch in the state by obtaining a transfer card from the Secretary of his branch.

Section 16. Each member shall be entitled to a card of membership, to be furnished by the State Executive Board, and issued to the members by the Secretary of the branch.

Section 17. The dues of the members shall be fixed by the branch; but such dues shall be sufficient to include thirty cents per quarter for state and national dues, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, if the member is to be considered in good standing with the organization.

This section shall not be construed to annul the now existing agreement under which members of Polish branches pay dues to their own national organization are required to pay only fifteen cents per quarter to our state organization.

Section 18. Members unable to pay their dues on account of being out of work, or on account of sickness of themselves or family, shall report this to the secretary of their branch, and shall be exempt from paying their dues. Such members shall retain all their rights of membership, and no back dues shall be collected from them when they report to full duty again. But in each case the secretary of the branch shall report the temporary exemption at its beginning and end to the State Secretary.

Section 19. Any member admitted on or before the middle of month shall pay dues for the full month. A member admitted after the middle of the month shall be exempt for the month.

Section 20. At the beginning of each quarter the Treasurer of each branch shall transmit to the State Secretary the names and post-office addresses of all members admitted during the preceding quarter, and a remittance by postal money order of the dues of the members of the branch. Each branch shall be responsible for and remit the full amount due for the entire membership of the branch.

Section 21. The officers of the branch shall consist of a Secretary, Treasurer and Literary Agent, and such other officers as may be determined by the branch; said officers shall be elected at each annual meeting and serve until their successors are qualified. They shall perform such duties as pertain to their several offices and as the local branch may direct. Any officer of the branch may be removed by a majority vote of the branch.

Section 22. Each local branch shall hold at least one business meeting a month, and such other meetings as they may see fit.

Section 23. At the annual meeting the officers shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices for the preceding year.

Section 24. Persons intending to organize a local or branch shall apply to the State Executive Board for a charter. The State Secretary, under the authority of the State Executive Board, shall thereupon issue charter to those applying, provided the application is sanctioned by the already existing local, if there is one, or in case there is no local there, if the application is countersigned by a regular organizer or any state officer of the party. If not so sanctioned or countersigned, the State Secretary shall satisfy himself of the integrity of the applicant before the State Executive Board shall issue said charter.

In case of a protest from the local, the applicants shall have the right of appeal to the State Executive Board.

Section 25. The State Executive Board shall have the right to revoke the charter of a branch which shall be proven to have violated the provisions of this constitution or the principles of the Social Democratic Party.

Section 26. The local may adopt such by-laws as the majority of its members may determine, provided that they do not conflict with the constitution or the platform and declaration of principles of the party.

Section 27. Any person subscribing to our platform and principles in place where there is no local, may become a member at large on sending his application to the State Secretary and complying with the Constitution.

Section 28. Any member violating the laws and principles of the organization, or voting for or supporting any other party than the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, wherever it has a ticket in the field, or if elected or appointed to office failing to obey the instructions of the party organization in his respective district; or trying to organize a rival organization, or publicly slandering or denouncing a member of the party without being able to prove his charges, may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds' vote of the branch or central committee of the local of which he is a member; provided, that any charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial.

Appeal: may be taken from the decision of the branch to the central committee of the local and thence to the State Executive Board, or from the decision of the central committee of the local to the State Executive Board.

Section 29. The State Executive Board may initiate a referendum vote of all the members of the party in good standing. The referendum vote may also be had upon the petition of at least five branches in three different localities addressed to the State Executive Board, requesting it to submit any proposition therein specified to such referendum vote; and upon the receipt of such petition the State Executive Board shall forthwith so submit such proposition.

Upon the submission of any proposition to a referendum vote, not less than two weeks shall be allowed for amendments to such proposition; and not less than three weeks after the expiration of such two weeks shall be allowed for the transmission of the votes to the State Secretary; provided, that if the votes transmitted by all the branches in good standing shall have been received by the State Secretary before the expiration of that time, the Secretary shall announce the vote forthwith; and, provided further, that if a reasonable proportion of the vote of the party shall not have been received on or before the expiration of such time, the State Secretary shall have power to extend the time for three weeks.

Section 30. All questions not provided for in this Constitution and all questions of appeal from subordinate bodies of the party shall be decided by the State Executive Board; such decrees to be final, and in full effect unless annulled by a referendum vote of the organization.

Section 31. All state officers shall be subject to the imperative mandate and recall through the referendum.

Section 32. All officials elected upon the Social Democratic ticket or appointed by Social Democratic officials shall be subject to the imperative mandate exercised by the local or the respective party organization of the county or district by which they are elected, or for which they are appointed. Said officials, whether elected or appointed, shall after a fair trial always be subject to a recall by three-fourths of the membership of the city, county or district. In case they refuse to submit to the recall as expressed by this party, they shall be forthwith expelled from the party, according to the provisions of Section 28.

Section 33. In order to enforce the imperative mandate, as exercised by the party organization, every person nominated or appointed to office shall sign and affix a resignation with blank date, to be filed with the secretary of the party organization of the respective district.

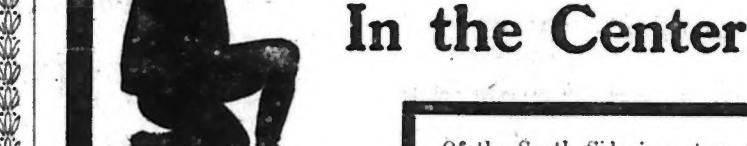
Section 34. All bodies and officers of the party shall be guided in their action by the State and National Constitutions.

Section 35. All papers standing upon the platform and accepting the Constitution of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin shall be considered organs of the party, subject to the approval of the State Executive Board.

Section 36. Under no circumstances shall the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin fuse with or act with any other political party, either in national, state or local elections.

Section 37. This Constitution shall be in force and effect from and after its endorsement by a majority in a referendum vote of the membership of the state organization in good standing.

Section 38. This Constitution may be amended by an initiative subject to a referendum vote as above provided or by a party state convention, subject to a referendum vote.



In the Center

Of the South Side is a store filled with the latest ideas in Jewelry, Silverware, and Novelties.

A visit is as good as going through an Art Gallery to those who enjoy things of artistic work and intrinsic worth.

OUR AIM is to hold the confidence of the public in offering goods of standard make at prices that appeal to those who know values.

TELEPHONE SOUTH 1322. ARCHIE TEGTMAYER 330 GROVE ST. COR. NAT'L AVE. GOLD AND SILVER SMITH

What the Socialists stand for in Wisconsin.

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the International movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education and more culture. Those who work with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are made in the interests of property and the men who own property, the rights of the workers are ignored, although they are in the great majority.

Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Production on the largest scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question is only whether it shall be a public or private monopoly.

The Social Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance.

The Republican and the Democratic parties, and all sorts of reformers and anti-monopoly humbugs, are making a dishonest bid for votes when they promise to annihilate the trusts by law. These parties are powerless against the trusts because they cannot consistently oppose property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of man; but, alarmed by the growing strength of Socialism, they are now trying to use phrases that sound "socialistic" to them. Yet none of them dare to attack the only vital point to the present economic system, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The trust question is a national question, but in state affairs also the Social Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture and more safety to the masses of the people. The Social Democratic party believes in self-government for cities; in a just and equitable taxation, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. We also demand better legislation for the protection of life and limb in factories and mines, the public ownership of public utilities as a fact and not as a mere phrase, and protection against hardship and misery in old age—not as a charity but as a right. If we get the political power in this state, we will carry out these and other social reforms.

But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialist institutions. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no cir-

cumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The people should move onward to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and happiness heretofore unknown in history.

With this, in view the Social Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party adopted at the convention in Indianapolis and pledges itself at the present time to make an end to government by injunction. We also demand that all elective offices, the judges included, shall be made subject to the imperative mandate, and to a recall by the expressed wish of three-fourths of their constituency.

That the state shall provide free schoolbooks and school utensils to the pupils of the public schools, and also to parochial and private schools who shall, under certain legal conditions make demand for the same books. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation to and from school for the children.

That laws be enacted limiting the working day of youths under 21 years of age and women of any age employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment in any factory, store, workshop or mine, of children under 16 years of age.

That laws be enacted securing to cities local autonomy, with power to carry into effect all means relating to their own welfare, so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others.

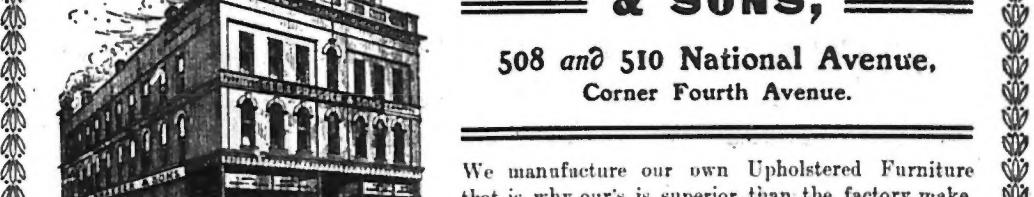
That every city or township shall have the right to establish a public coal yard, and a public ice house, where coal and wood and ice shall be sold to the citizens at cost. Cities and townships shall also have the right to establish public bath-houses (slaughter houses) and to issue bonds for that purpose.

These are the demands of the Social Democratic party in Wisconsin. We call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to join the Social Democratic party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call in the words of the immortal Karl Marx:

"Proletarians of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

We manufacture our own Upholstered Furniture that is why ours is superior than the factory make. We save you the middleman's profit which means a saving of 10 to 20 per cent. We show the largest and finest line of Conches in Milwaukee.

Prices range from \$9.00 to \$50.00.



GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS,

508 and 510 National Avenue,
Corner Fourth Avenue.

We manufacture our own Upholstered Furniture that is why ours is superior than the factory make. We save you the middleman's profit which means a saving of 10 to 20 per cent. We show the largest and finest line of Conches in Milwaukee.

Prices range from \$9.00 to \$50.00.

Iron Beds.

107 Patterns to select from.
Prices range from \$1.65 to \$55.00

A Lot of Discontinued Patterns on sale.

FOR ONE WEEK.

All in this Proposition.

Regular \$10.00 Beds
at \$7.75

Upholstered India Stool, This Week 75c.

\$35.00

Special Offer To Readers of "The Social Democratic Herald."

All Carpets bought this Week will be sewed and laid Free of Charge.

Mention This Paper.

Ingrains, Extra Heavy..... 35c
Ingrain, All Wool..... 55c
Ingrain, All Wool..... 65c

Brussel Carpet..... 55c to \$1.00
Velvet Carpet..... 75c to \$1.50
Wilton..... \$1.50 to \$1.75

Rugs from \$1.00 to \$35.00

BEDDING SUPPLIES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, QUILTS, BLANKETS AND PILLOWS.

OPEN EVENINGS. OPEN EVENINGS. OPEN EVENINGS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

OPEN EVENINGS.</

LABOR UNIONS AT THE FAIR.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is sending out the following to the national, international, local and federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation, inviting participation on the part of such unions in a display at the St. Louis exposition next year:

"At its recent meeting, held at headquarters, the executive council, among other matters, had under consideration the invitation extended by the St. Louis exposition for the American Federation of Labor to have an exhibit at that exposition. The executive council directed the undersigned to prepare a suitable exhibit, and hence this letter to you.

"I would be obliged, therefore, if you would send me as promptly as possible the following or such part thereof as you can:

"Copies of the official proceedings of all your conventions.

"Copy of your constitution.

"Copy of your official journal.

"All of these should be bound, if possible.

"The best print you can possibly get of the union label of your organization. Have it framed, setting forth the title and description of the label, with the name of the organization and the article it is supposed to cover.

"Group photograph of your executive board, framed.

"If there are any other matters that would be of interest and value in preparing a comprehensive exhibit of the trade union movement of the country so far as your organization is concerned I would appreciate it if you would include the same in the matters you send to this office.

"Of course there are several months before the exposition will be opened, but if a comprehensive exhibit of trade union history, growth, achievements and aspirations is to be made it will require considerable thought, time and labor in its preparation."

ANOTHER LABORER IN PARLIAMENT.

There were several rather striking things about the recent election of Arthur Henderson as member of parliament for the Barnard Castle district. To begin with, Mr. Henderson during his entire candidacy declared himself opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme, and thus his victory was regarded as a black eye for the right honorable gentleman. Moreover, the newly made M. P. was a dark horse in the race, opposing both the Conservative and Liberal candidates, and was supposed to have not a ghost of a show, and so the overwhelming victory had all the greater effect. But by far the most significant point about Mr. Henderson's election was the fact that he ran as the representative of the Labor party, which only a few weeks before had succeeded in sending Will Crooks, the former factory boy, to parliament by an overwhelming majority, there to support John Burns and the other direct representatives of the British workingman now at Westminster.

RAILWAY SLAVES LOSS OF MASTERS!

As a step toward retrenchment and in a measure to recoup losses from the flood, Erie railroad officials have decided to cut down the force of employees.

Many men are to be discharged from the repair shops and from the maintenance of way corps. The orders have not yet been issued, but one official said the other day:

"Every man that is not absolutely essential will have to seek work elsewhere. Our road is in very good shape, and we can afford to lay off a great many men."

In reducing their force of machinists it was explained by a railroad traffic official that the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania and the Southern Pacific were merely returning to the normal demand for skilled labor.

Owing to the unprecedented improvements made by the great railroads throughout the country this class of labor had been increased during the last three years from 10 to 20 per cent.

New York Times.

ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE, NOVEMBER 15.

Jas. H. Wallich Amusement Co.'s Big Scene Production of Chas. H. Taylor's

QUEEN OF THE HIGHWAY

A Picturesque Drama of Western Life — Great Cast — Charlotte

Savannah as Belle Diamond, 5 Acting Horses — 2 Dens

of Trained Animals — Duke, the Bandit Dog.

RESERVED SEATS DOWNTAIRS 25 CENTS.

Next Attraction: "McFADDEN'S FLATS."

Expo Rink Now Open

You are cordially invited

to attend the

House Warming of our New Headquarters,

344 Sixth Street,

Saturday evening, November 28,

& Sunday afternoon, November 29, 1903.

Bring Your Friends.

Music, Singing, Refreshments.

W. R. Gaylord will make an address.

JOHN SCHUETZ,
The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor,

957-959 HOWELL AVE., Cor. Kinnickinnic.



Our fall stock of union-made suits and overcoats is now complete. We carry the largest stock of union-made suits, overcoats and mens' coats in the city at popular prices. NOTICE: If you want a first-class custom, UNION-MADE suit or overcoat you can get it here as all our tailors are union men and we have adopted the Union Label.

**GET
YOUR
GUN!**

HERE — from our new stock of "Parker," "Smith," "Syracuse," "Ithaca," "Remington," "Winchester" and other good gunmakers' brands.

We are going to make a specialty of hand-loaded Shells, too — so you can get what you want as you want it. And the price right, as usual.

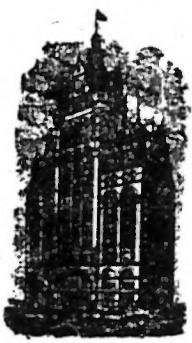
There's an old-fashioned saying about it being "no trouble to show goods" — that's still style in this store....

PH. GROSS HDW. CO. 126-128 GRAND AVE.

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD."

Make your neighbor read The Herald. Ten weeks for ten cents!

How the shareholders in the Co-operative Store are being protected.



NO. 4817

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK

OF MILWAUKEE.

FREDERICK PABST PRESIDENT
L. J. PETIT VICE PRESIDENT
FREDERICK KESTER CHIEF ASSISTANT
CHARLES E. HARRIS SECRETARY
HERMAN F. WOLF ASSISTANT
CAPITAL & SURPLUS
\$2,250,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Nov. 10, 1903.

This is to certify that the Co-operative Department Store of Milwaukee has this day deposited with this bank a bond furnished by Harry Leyser, Alfred C. Clas, W. H. Surles and W. D. Carrick, through the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, Md., guaranteeing that in the event the amount of Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$325,000.) is not subscribed to the capital stock of the said Co-operative Department Store by March 1, 1904, to return to each and every stockholder the full amount of his paid subscription.

John Donald
Cashier.

All shareholders in this Co-operative Department Store have the above guarantee.



AT THE ALHAMBRA.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The Queen of the Highway will be the next attraction at the popular Alhambra and from what we have read of the play in the Eastern papers, it bears out all the romantic promise that is suggested by its name. In this production one gets a true insight into the hazardous life of the scout, pony express rider and stage driver of early days; both sides of the picturesque life of the Indian is shown; the intelligent love of a horse for his master is one of the scenes that touch the heart; the fidelity of a Great Dane for its mistress is another. An attack by wild wolves shows the possibilities of animal training; the rescue of a hero by an Indian girl shows the quick wit of a woman, the genuine cunning of the primitive daughter of Eve, the leading character around whom the plot revolves, is on the strenuous order, bold, dashing, riding and shooting better than the men, yet retaining her beauty and marks of refinement to the last.

Do it now. Demand Old Burley, the new tobacco, union made.

The Socialist Free Forum, is the name chosen for the Sunday lecture meetings planned to take place this winter at Lincoln hall, Sixth street, near Grand avenue, Milwaukee. In spite of the veritable sand storm last Monday evening, a large meeting of earnest Socialists worked over the details till after 11 o'clock, with the greatest enthusiasm. The meetings will begin right after the Holidays. Another meeting will be held Monday evening, Nov. 23, when all who are interested will be invited.

Remember, Old Burley is the new tobacco, made right here in the city.

Mass meeting of the 22nd Ward Social Democratic Party at N. Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Ave., Friday evening, Nov. 20th. Good German and English speakers.

Old Burley, union made. Ask your dealer for it. Do it now.

Make your neighbor read The Herald. Ten weeks for ten cents!

TRADE UNION MOSAICS.**A Rag-Pickers' Union.**

There are about 3,000 ragpickers in New York city. Last May 400 of them formed a union. A young man named Henry Schreyer is president.

"We call ourselves the 'ell sorters,'" he says. "We do not pick rags that are old or picked up by rags. We we pick come from the big cloth cutting houses, and when we have sorted them they are made into different kinds of shoddy.

"Half of our workers are women or girls. We work mostly in cellars by gaslight. We have no sunlight. We begin at 7 in the morning, and we work till 6 at night.

"Our job is hard enough, yet there are plenty who fight with knives to take our places if we strike. Beginners make \$2.75 a week. After they get quick or smart they can make from \$6 to \$10 a week.

"Quite a few of us have lung diseases, the cellars are so dusty, but at present we do not ask for higher wages. We want the public to know how we work and how we are treated, so that we can get some legislation to protect us."

The Mission of Unionism.

The telling masses and particularly the organized wage earners cannot, must not and will not surrender one jot of that which they have secured, must organize the yet unorganized, unite and federate those already organized to present a solid phalanx of the grand army of labor in earnest and emphatic protest against judicial usurpation or capitalistic invasion of our rights, attempted no matter by whom or from whatsoever source.

The hope for right and justice hereafter as well as the perpetuation of liberty and our republican institutions lies in organized labor. Therefore, with the consciousness of the justice and soundness of our position, we appeal to the judgment of all men and particularly to the toilers of America that they organize, unite and federate without regard to trade, calling, nationality, locality, sex, politics, color or religion — Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Hiding the Baby Tanners.

"The factory inspectors make the mistake of giving notice of intended official visits, and just before they get to the factories the foremen hide the working children where they are not seen by the inspector," said the smoking pipe makers' delegate to the New York Central Federated union. "I know of one establishment on the east side where a special room is kept in which to secrete the 'kids' while the factory inspector is making his rounds of the workrooms," added the delegate.

A letter was ordered sent from the Central Federated union to the state labor department requesting a special inspection of the smoking pipe manufacturers in New York city for the purpose of detecting unlawful child labor.

Collective Bargaining.

Mr. Ulrich Goettinger, writing to the American Federation from Vienna says, among other things: "Collective bargaining is favored in Austria by those trades having relatively strong organizations of workmen as well as of employers. In the twelve years of the joint agreement in the printing trade there has not been a strike or lockout except occasionally in a single office. Such minor difficulties have soon been settled by the officers of the unions. The first of this sort of trade agreements was entered upon only after a prolonged strike, but there are indications that the experience in the printing trade is observed with profit by other industries."

Trade Unions in Germany.

Statistics in the trade union journals of Germany show a continued increase in membership in the unions of that country, and this despite the economic depression which has prevailed there during the past few years. In 1902 the total membership of all organizations in Germany that may be classed as trade unions was 1,026,642. The total income for the year was 12,503,449 marks (a mark is 25 cents). The balance in cash on hand was 14,075,942.

The parent body of the labor organizations of Germany, the German Federation of Labor (General Commissar der Gewerkschaften), with headquarters in Berlin, has sixty national unions affiliated with it, having a total membership of 733,203, and its local affiliated unions have 10,000 members according to the most recent report.

Above Supply and Demand.

There is a higher law than the law of supply and demand. Human labor cannot justly be bought as capital by wheat and pork. Soul and heart should be considered and the need for general progress. It must have been this view I think, which led Lincoln to say, "Labor is prior to and above capital and deserves a much higher consideration." For myself, I fully agree with James Lane Allen's finely expressed thought: "When the top decays, as it always does in the lapse of time, whence shall come regeneration if not from below? It is the plain people who are the eternal breeding grounds of higher destinies." — Congressman Livermore.

Those Herald postals are just the thing for propaganda. Five for Two Dollars.

STAR THEATER.

Commencing To-morrow Matinee.

PRICES: 10c, 20c, 30c

GAY MORNING GLORIES EXTRA-VAGANZA CO.

LADIES MATINEE FRIDAY.

FIRST GRAND BALL

Arranged by the

15th Ward Branch, S. D. P.

— AT —

MEIXNER'S HALL,

Cor. 27th and Vliet Sts.

Saturday, Nov. 14, 1903.

Tickets 10 cts. at the door 25 cts.

GRAND BALL

GIVEN BY THE

22nd WARD BRANCH, S. D. P.

— AT —

REICHERT'S HALL,

35th Street and North Ave.

Saturday Eve., Nov. 21, 1903.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT & BALL

GIVEN BY THE

Socialist Maennerchor,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1903,

BEGINNING AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Bohemian Turn Hall,

Corner Twelfth and Wine Streets.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

AFTER 6 O'CLOCK 25 CENTS.

RAFFLE OF THE PICNIC PRIZES

— AT THE —

ENTERTAINMENT & BALL

ARRANGED BY

13th WARD BRANCH, S. D. P.

Sunday, November 22nd, 1903.

At Humboldt Hall, Richards & Center Sts